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1949 CONSTRUCTION PLAN FOR SLOVENIAN AGRICULTURE  
FULFILLED BY 92 PERCENT

MINISTER MAKES REPORT -- Ljudska Pravica, No 16, 19 Jan 50

Joze Levstik, Slovenian Minister of Agriculture, reported to the Skupstina on 18 January that 60 percent of the agricultural investments were invested in the state socialist sector. The 1949 construction plan for agriculture, which called for the construction of 438 projects, was fulfilled by 92 percent. However, outside of the plan 139 additional projects were completed. As much as 41 million dinars were spent in 1949 for housing for farm workers, restaurants, and children's homes.

In 1949 farms were built for 6,800 pigs, 2,900 head of cattle, 350 horses, 9,000 chickens, and 2,000 sheep. Also 2,400 cubic meters of silos and 6,000 square meters of storage houses and wineries were built in 1949. During the same year 120 hectares of vineyards and orchards were planted.

In 1949 Slovenia had 460 state farms, of which 47 were republic and oblast farms and 413 were srez, institutional, and private farms. Altogether the farms occupy 36,923.6 hectares of farm area, of which 7,741.1 hectares are arable. In comparison with 1948, the cultivated area in 1949 increased by 10,077 hectares, or by 35 percent, and the arable land by 2,027.6 hectares, or by 35 percent. The yield in centners per hectare of wheat was 18.5 as compared to the planned 16.5, of rye 15.2 as compared to the planned 16, of barley 15.9 as compared to the planned 15, of oats 11.5 as compared to the planned 14, and of potatoes 145 as compared to the planned 150. State farms delivered 101 carloads of seed grain in 1949 as compared to 38 in 1948.

In 1949, state farms produced 350 carloads of fruit and 139 carloads of wine, which is 179 carloads of fruit and 21 carloads of wine more than in 1948.

Compared to 1948, the 1949 plan for livestock was carried out by 95 percent for cattle, which is an increase of 55 percent; by 118 percent for horses, an increase of 42 percent; by 133 percent for pigs, an increase of 132 percent; by 95 percent for sheep, an increase of 55 percent; and by 65 percent for poultry.

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The number of farms of various enterprises and establishments has increased from 180 in 1948 to 413 in 1949, and farm areas from 5,816 hectares to 14,230 hectares. These farms own 4,500 head of cattle, 13,700 pigs, and 23,250 chickens.

The cooperative sector in 1949 constructed barns for 8,000 head of cattle, 450 horses, 11,400 pigs, 1,600 sheep, 15,600 chickens, and 1,100 rabbits. It also constructed silos for 6,900 animals. The cooperative sector completed 92 percent of the investment plan.

In 1949 the cooperative sector produced 139 tons of grain and 2,226 tons of potatoes, while in 1948 it produced 11,350 tons of grain and 21,260 tons of potatoes.

The number of livestock in cooperatives and on cooperative farms increased in 1949 as compared to 1948 by 5,306 horses, 19,507 head of cattle, 12,120 pigs, 1,647 sheep, and 7,360 chickens.

The average 1949 yield per hectare on cooperative farms was 15.9 centners of "zito" /white grains?, 20 of corn, 13.6 of oats, 140 of potatoes, 45 quintals of clover, and 55 quintals of lucerne.

At the end of 1949, 384 cooperative farms owned 13,546 hectares of farm area, 2,876 hectares of fields, 660 horses, 3,000 head of cattle, 2,300 pigs, and 650 sheep.

The socialist sector provided 122 carloads of grain, 1,200 carloads of potatoes, 1,000 carloads of fruit, 3,000 carloads of meat, and 263 carloads of milk. In 1948, socialist farms delivered 1,100 pigs and in 1949 delivered 8,017 pigs (1,069 tons).

About 60 million dinars were invested for reclamation in 1949. Thus far 800 hectares of new areas have been reclaimed. It is expected that when reclamation in Slovenia is completed, about 50,000 hectares will have been reclaimed.

In 1950, 166,700,000 dinars are earmarked for investments in the state socialist sector. Of that amount, 53 million dinars are intended for revenue-producing construction, 14 million for the social standard, 79,500,000 for reclamation, and 20,200,000 for various construction work, schools, and scientific farm institutes.

The 1950 investment plan for the cooperative sector is shown by the following table (in dinars):

	<u>Financing</u> <u>(Federal help)</u>	<u>Credits</u>	<u>Own means</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cooperatives	179,000,000	83,000,000	54,070,000	316,000,000
Cooperative centers	21,000,000	107,000,000	41,000,000	169,000,000
Total	220,000,000	190,000,000	95,000,000	485,000,000

Of this sum, 180 million are earmarked for revenue-producing construction. In 1950, 30 percent more stables for cattle, 114 percent more pigsties, and 125 percent more barns for sheep are to be constructed on state farms. Cooperatives are to have 137 percent more stables for cattle, 109 percent more sties, 191 percent more barns for sheep, 283 percent more chicken coops, 995 percent more rabbit hutches, and 175 percent more silos in 1950.

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The 1950 production plan for the state sector provides for an increase of horses of 30 percent; cattle, 32 percent; pigs, 126 percent; and sheep, 129 percent. The plan for the cooperative sector provides for an increase in horses of 3 percent; cattle, 52 percent; pigs, 207.2 percent, and sheep, 433 percent.

The 1950 plan for the state sector provides for a 58-percent increase in slaughtered cattle and a 378-percent increase in slaughtered pigs. It also provides for a 55 percent greater milk production, a 255 percent greater egg production, and a 400 percent greater wool production. The 1950 plan for the cooperative sector provides for a 500-percent increase in slaughtered cattle and a 1,900-percent increase in slaughtered pigs. It also provides for a 525 percent greater milk production, a 715 percent greater egg production, and a 1,340 percent greater wool production.

In 1949 as many as 1,200,000 fruit trees were sprayed. A bacteriological institute will be built in Ljubljana this year.

MONTENEGRIN CO-OPS HAVE MEMBERSHIP OF 32,625 -- Pobjeda, No 16, 19 Jan 50

Komnen Cerovic, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry for Montenegro, reported to the Skupstina that the number of cooperatives in Montenegro increased from 28 at the beginning of 1949 to 482 in 1950. The cooperatives now have a total of 32,625 members.

The 1950 budget for heavy reclamation calls for 250 million dinars. Thus far 500 hectares with five villages have been protected from floods from the Moraca River by a levee, and 400 hectares have been reclaimed on the Ulcinj Polje (Plain).

In Bijelopavlici, a 1,300-meter concrete canal was constructed. In the Kosovo Lug area near Leskopolje, 16 kilometers of irrigation canals, and in Sutorina, 1,140 meters of drainage canals, were constructed in 1949.

Nikola Djakonovic, Minister of Commerce and Supply for Montenegro, declared to the Skupstina that the 1949 crop-purchase plan for purchasing meat was completed by 107.5 percent, white grains 95.4 percent, cheese 94.2 percent, wool 102.56 percent, hides from small livestock 105.8 percent, hides from large livestock 170.8 percent, and pig skins 136 percent. The 1949 plan for the guaranteed supply was completed by 119 percent.

The turnover of goods has increased from an index of 100 in 1947 to 140 in 1948 and 153 in 1949. The 1947 turnover of goods per capita was 2,700 dinars, the 1948 turnover was 3,800 dinars, and the 1949 turnover was 4,300 dinars. In 1949, 84 percent of the turnover provided for the entire Five-Year Plan was realized.

Perisa Vujosevic, Chairman of the Committee for Local Economy and Community Affairs, declared that the Five-Year Plan for Montenegro calls for production in the trades of 110 million dinars. During the first 3 years of the Plan, 133,937,879 dinars' worth, or 121 percent of the plan, has been realized.

REPORTS ON 1949 SLOVENIAN LUMBER PLAN -- Ljudska Pravica, No 16, 19 Jan 50

Tone Fajfar, Slovenian Minister for the Lumber Industry, reported to the Skupstina on 18 January that the Slovenian state sector completed 105 percent of the 1949 plan for cutting and processing lumber, 101.2 percent of the plan for storing it, and 97.4 percent of the plan for delivering lumber. The plan

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for assortment of lumber was less successful, since it was completed only 96 percent in regard to cutting, processing, and storage, and only 95 percent in regard to deliveries.

The sawmill completed its 1949 plan quantitatively by 106 percent, but in assortment by only 97 percent.

The lumber-processing industry completed its 1949 plan by 104 percent in quantity and by 97 percent in assortment. The factories for the mechanical processing of lumber completed their plan by 104 percent, and the factories for the chemical processing of lumber by 105 percent.

The 1949 plan for lumber production, other than state, was completed by 97 percent as follows: 104 percent was cut, 93 percent was stored, and 54 percent was delivered.

The Slovenian lumber industry increased its production 23 percent in 1949 as compared to 1948.

The federal forest enterprises completed their 1949 plan by 95 percent, or by 15 percent more than in 1948, and the federal lumber industry by 97.8 percent, or by 27.2 more, than in 1948.

The lumber industry was obligated by the plan to supply 76 percent of the republic's 1949 exports. Actually it fulfilled 93.8 percent of this quota (counting customs duties), and 98 percent of the planned amount of wood was made available for export.

The 1949 lumber distribution plan within Yugoslavia was completed by 88 percent, while in 1948 it was completed by only 80.6 percent, even though the 1948 plan was 24 percent smaller than the 1949 plan.

The 1949 capital construction plan for the lumber industry was completed 108 percent by the lumber industry itself, and 52 percent by construction enterprises. In 1949, 114.5 kilometers of new roads and 57 kilometers of ropeway were constructed. The number of ropeways constructed in 1949 exceeds the number called for by the Five-Year Plan.

The 1950 plan for the lumber industry is 15 percent greater than in 1949.

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